

① If \$8000 is invested at a rate of 5.5% APR compounded monthly, how long will it take the investment to reach \$20,000?

$$\$8000 \cdot 0.0046 \approx \$36.6$$

$$\$8036.6 \cdot 0.0046 \approx 36.8$$

$$8073.4$$

$$\frac{0.055 \text{ each yr.}}{12} \approx 0.0046$$

$$2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 2^4$$

$$8000 \left(1 + \frac{0.055}{12}\right)^x = 20,000$$

② Write an equation for the table and find  $f(32)$

X	1	2	3	4	5
Y	(2)	3	4.5	6.75	10.125

$$y = \underline{2} \cdot 1.5^{(x-1)} \text{ exact} \quad 2 \cdot 1.5 \cdot 1.5 \cdot 1.5 \cdot 1.5$$

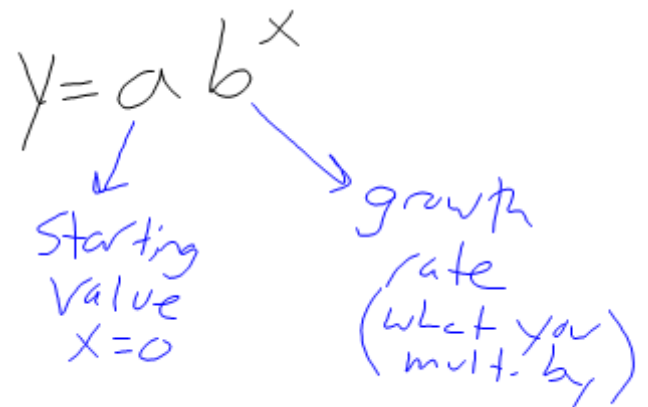
$$y = 0.39x^2 - 0.36x + 2.025 \text{ close}$$

$$2 \cdot x = 3 \\ x = \frac{3}{2}$$

# Exponential Equations

$$y = b^x \quad x \text{ is exponent}$$

$$y = a b^x$$



$$y = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 1.5^x$$

# Polynomial

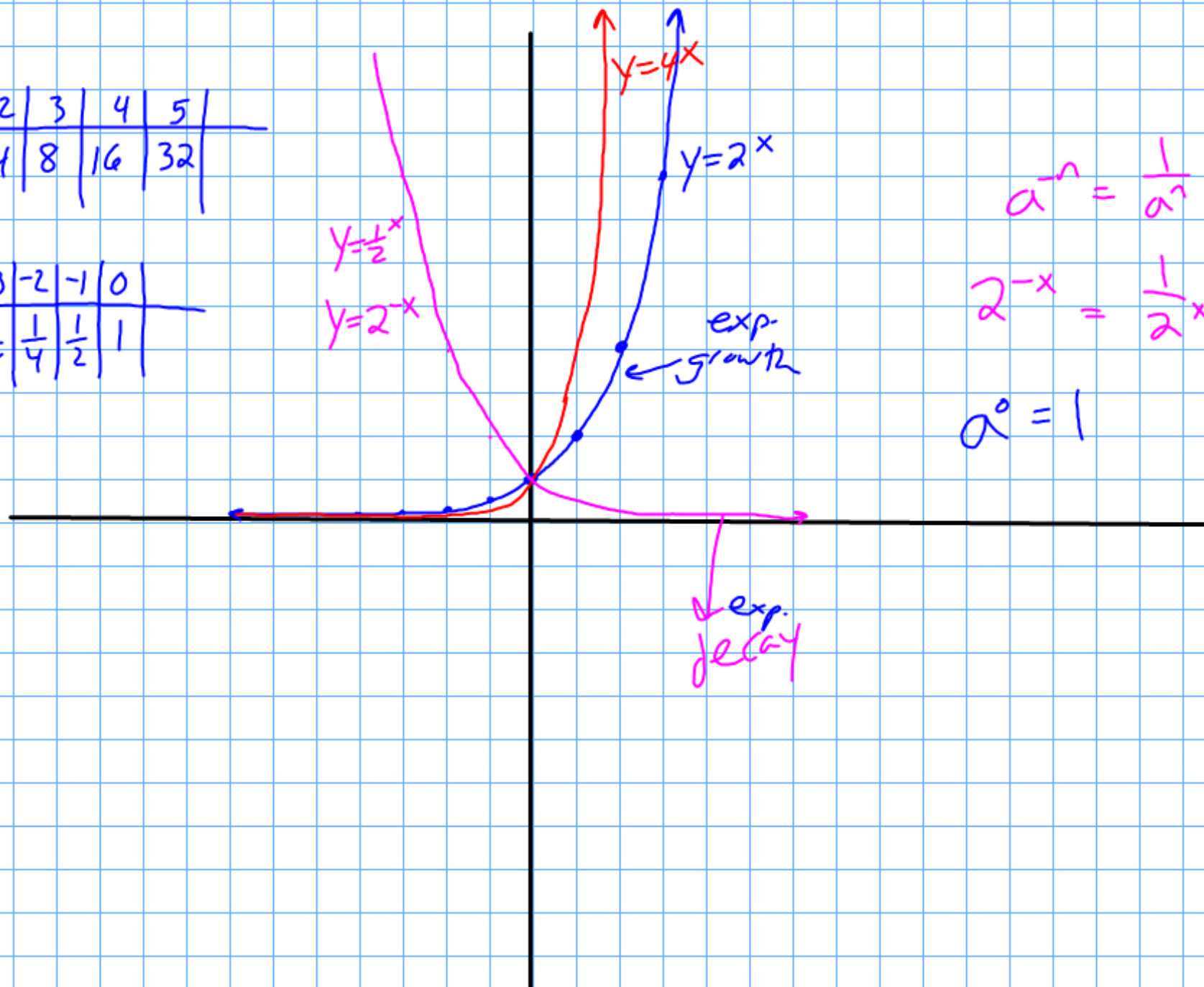
$$x^2 \quad x \text{ is the base}$$

Graph

$$2^x, 4^x, \frac{1}{2}^x, 2^{-x}$$

X	1	2	3	4	5
$2^x$	2	4	8	16	32

X	-4	-3	-2	-1	0
$2^x$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1



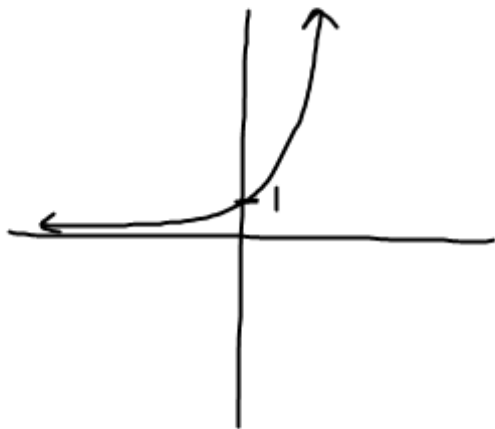
$$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$$

$$2^{-x} = \frac{1}{2^x}$$

$$a^0 = 1$$

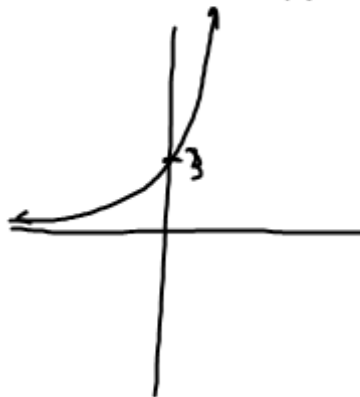
Without a calculator, graph

$$f(x) = 3^x$$

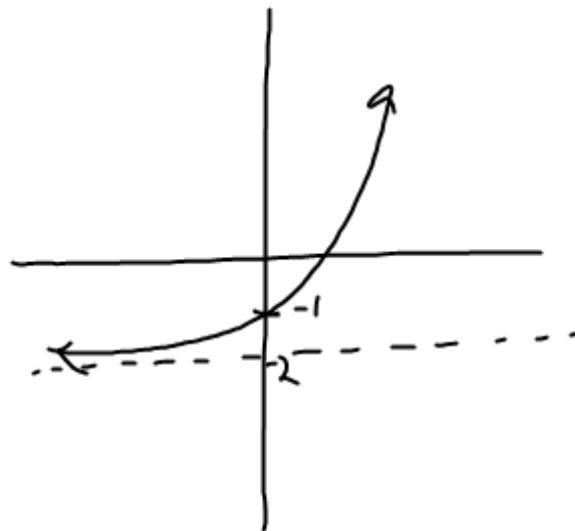


$$f(x) = 3^{x+1}$$

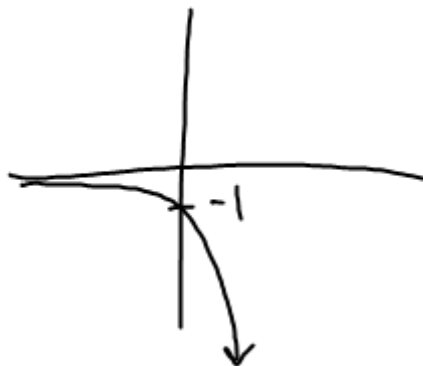
left 1



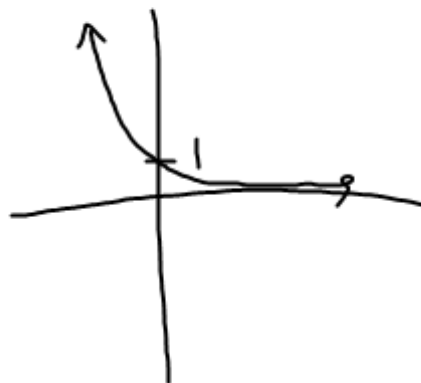
$$f(x) = 3^x - 2$$



$$f(x) = -3^x$$



$$f(x) = 3^{-x}$$



$$y = a b^x$$

$\downarrow$   
 start  
 value  
 $x=0$

$\nearrow$  growth  
 rate  
 (What you mult  
 by)

Grow by a percent,  $b = (1+r)$

$$A = P \left( 1 + \frac{r}{c} \right)^x$$

$\nwarrow$  amount  
 at time  
 $x$

$\downarrow$  start  
 principle

$\uparrow$  compounding  
 periods

$\nearrow$  % growth (A.P.R.)

$\leftarrow$  time (matches  $c$ )

$$A = 8000 \left( 1 + \frac{0.055}{12} \right)^x$$

Invest \$1.<sup>00</sup> at 100% for 1 year. How much will you have at the end of 1 year if you compound

(a) yearly? = 2.<sup>00</sup>

(b) monthly? = 2.<sup>61</sup>

(c) weekly? = 2.<sup>69</sup>

(d) Daily? = 2.<sup>71</sup>

(e) every hour? = 2.<sup>71</sup>

(f) every minute? = 2.<sup>71</sup>

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$$

$$A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nx}$$

$$A = Pe^{rt}$$

approaches when grows continuously  
2.718281828.....  
e - natural base

## Continuously Compounding

$$A = Pert$$

Diagram illustrating the components of the formula  $A = Pert$ :

- $A$ : Amount at time  $t$
- $P$ : Principle
- $r$ : rate as a decimal
- $t$ : time in years
- $e$ : Euler's number

Invest \$8000 compounded continuously for 5 years.  
at 3.5 %.

$$A = 8000 e^{0.035 \cdot 5}$$

$\rightarrow$  2<sup>nd</sup> LN on calc.

$$A = \$9,529.97$$



# Sect. 3.1

#1-6 (1)

#7-13 (odd)

#15-18

#23-28 (1)

#40, 47, 48

#55-58 (1)

#63-70 (2)